

PUBLISHED DAILY AT 7 O'CLOCK A. M. BY  
JOHN T. TOWERS.  
Office corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth street.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
1 square 1 day - \$0 50 1 square 1 month \$3 50  
1 do 2 days - 62 1 do 2 months 5 00  
1 do 3 do - 75 1 do 3 do 7 00  
1 do 1 week 1 25 1 do 6 do 12 00  
1 do 2 weeks 2 25 1 do 1 year 24 00  
Business cards \$5 per annum.  
Longer advertisements at equally favorable rates.  
Ten lines or less to make a square.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
The STANDARD will be delivered to subscribers in the District at ten cents per week, payable to the carriers; or, when preferable, they can pay at the office for a longer period. Subscribers will be furnished, by mail, ten weeks for ONE DOLLAR; and in no case will the paper be continued beyond the time paid for. Single copies two cents.  
A Weekly edition of the WHIG STANDARD for country circulation is published every Monday morning, at ONE DOLLAR to December first, IN ADVANCE.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
T. S. DONOHO. E. WARNER  
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the practice of Law in the District of Columbia and adjoining counties.  
Office in the east wing of the City Hall, No. 31.  
THOMAS S. DONOHO,  
EDWARD WARNER.  
Washington, March 12, 1844.

**CHARLES S. WALLACH,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR.  
NO. 6, WEST WING, CITY HALL.  
nov 6-ly

**JAMES J. DICKINS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,** practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, the several courts of the District of Columbia, prosecutes claims before Congress, and the several Departments of the General Government; and in general does all business requiring an Agent or Attorney. Office No. 4, west wing of the City Hall.  
nov 27-ly

**R. I. A. CULVERWELL, Collector and Agent,** offers his services to his friends and the public generally for the collection of accounts and any agency business they may be pleased to favor him with, promising prompt action and speedy returns. Residence on 9th street, between G and H streets, opposite McLeod Academy, where four or five gentlemen can be accommodated with board, without lodging.  
feb 13-44

**ROBERT P. ANDERSON, Bookbinder and Paper Ruler,** corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 11th street. Binding and Machine Ruling, of any kind or pattern, neatly and promptly executed, and on as good terms as any other establishment in the District.  
nov 6

## THE WONDERFUL CURES

Per-  
form-  
ed by Dr.  
SWAYNE'S  
Compound Syrup  
of Wild Cherry, in  
Pulmonary CONSUMPTION, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its marvellous effects; there is no account of a medicine, from the earliest ages furnishing a parallel; the almost miraculous cures effected by this extraordinary medicine, are unprecedented. One among the many certificates may be seen below.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15, 1840.  
Dr. SWAYNE—Dear Sir:  
PERMIT me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time to express my appreciation, and to recommend to the attention of heads of families and others your invaluable medicine—the Compound Syrup of Ironus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark. In my travels of late, I have seen, in a great many instances, the wonderful effects of your medicine in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Wheezing, Choking of Phlegm, Asthmatic attacks, &c., &c. I should not have written this letter, however, at present, although I have felt it my duty to add my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental in restoring to perfect health an "only child," whose case was almost hopeless, in a family of my acquaintance. "I thank Heaven," said the doating mother, "my child is saved from the jaws of death!" and I now say and believe that, beyond all doubt, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. I am certain I have witnessed more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I am using it myself in an obstinate attack of Bronchitis, in which it proved effectual in an exceedingly short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues; I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant and always beneficial—worth double, and often ten times its price. The public are assured there is no quackery about it.  
R. JACKSON, D.D.  
Formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, N.Y.

In districts where Calomel and Quinine have been too freely made use of in bilious complaints, &c., Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, will prevent their evil effects on the system, and act as a strengthening alternative and improve the bilious functions.

**CAUTION.**—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the original Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Sold by Wm. Stabler & Co., in Alexandria; G. M. Sothoron, in Georgetown; John Hann, Point of Rocks, Md.; the Rev. Isaac P. Cook, No. 52, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. & R. W. Davis, Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Stansbury, Annapolis, Md.; and by  
nov 24-6m K. FARNHAM, Washington.

**FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, &c.**—The subscriber has just received a choice lot of fresh Table Butter  
48 choice New York Cheese  
50 dozen Fresh Eggs  
200 bushels Mercer Potatoes  
Also, for sale, Tamarinds, and a choice lot of Sweetmeats, &c., &c.  
S. HOLMES,  
jan 18 7th street.

**FAMILY GROCERIES.**—S. HOLMES has now received his full supply of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a complete assortment. His stock of fresh teas, sugars, spices, coffee, butter, cheese, cranberries, apples, buckwheat, and family flour, mackerel, salmon, smoked and pickled, &c., &c., is worthy of attention, which he respectfully invites. Seventh street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank.  
dec 9

**SPERM AND MOULD CANDLES.**—The subscriber has on hand a fine lot of sperm, mould, adamantin, and the patent sperm candle; also, a superior article of lamp oil.  
S. HOLMES, 7th street.  
dec 9

**A CHOICE LOT OF SWEETMEATS.**—Peach, pine apple, citron, lime, preserves, raspberry jelly, and currant jelly, for sale by  
dec 9 S. HOLMES, 7th street.

**FRESH LOBSTERS.**—A small lot prepared for the table, for sale by  
dec 9 S. HOLMES, 7th street.

**CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.**—60 doz Appleby's fine cut tobacco  
40 doz Pomeroy, Holmes, and Kingsland do  
A great variety of plug do  
9,000 doz Havana cigars, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, by  
dec 9 S. HOLMES, 7th street.

**SOAP.**—30 boxes chemical soap  
6 boxes fancy, palm, and other kinds  
Also, the bar soap in common use, for sale by  
dec 9 S. HOLMES, 7th street.

**MACKEREL.**—No. 1, 2, and 3, for sale at retail or by the barrel, by  
dec 9 S. HOLMES, 7th street.

**HONEY! HONEY!**—The subscriber has just received by railroad and steamboat from New York—  
15 choice Boxes of Honey in the comb  
1 Barrel Cuba Honey  
30 additional Boxes fine Cheese  
And a good assortment of Door Mats, manufactured by the Shakers.  
S. HOLMES,  
dec 16 7th street.

**FRESH RICE, PEARL BARLEY, VERMICELLI, RICE FLOUR, TAMARINDS, &c.**—For sale by  
dec 16 S. HOLMES, 7th street.

**STONE WARE.**—Bath Brick, Paste and Liquid Blacking. For sale by  
dec 16 S. HOLMES, 7th street.

**HOARHOUD CANDY.**—The subscriber has recently been appointed agent for the sale of Pease's Hoarhound Candy. He could speak from personal knowledge of its beneficial effects in cases of severe cold, coughs, &c., but, lest he may be deemed an interested witness, he adduces the following, among numerous other testimonies, to the same import:

Hermitage, April 17, 1843.  
I have the pleasure to acknowledge your kind favor of the 1st ultimo, by the hand of my friend, Mr. J. Armstrong, and with it your most esteemed present, a package of your Hoarhound Candy, for which receive my sincere thanks. I can only add, that may thousands receive from its use as much benefit as I have done, then will its inventor go down to posterity as one of its benefactors.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Your friend and obdt serv't,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Pease & Sons.  
Washington, April 6, 1843.  
The President desires me to return Messrs. Pease & Sons his acknowledgments and very sincere thanks for the box of Candy received at their hands. He has used it with much benefit to himself, as a remedy for cold and cough. I am, with very much respect,  
JOHN TYLER, jr., Private Secretary.

Albany, May 18, 1842.  
Gentlemen: You will pardon me for the delay in replying to your letter of the 14th ultimo, and acknowledging the receipt of a box of your Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.

Allow me to thank you for this kind respect, and to express the hope that you will be liberally patronized in your efforts for the public. The article is got up in beautiful style, and is highly commended by those who have had occasion to use it.

Your obdt serv't,  
Messrs. Pease & Sons. WM. C. BOUCK.

City Hall, New York, June 27, 1843.  
Messrs: I have repeatedly used your Candy for coughs and colds, and always found relief, but official duties prevented me from writing to you before. But as I have lately been cured of the influenza, I cannot withhold from recommending the same to the public.  
I am yours, truly,  
ROBT. H. MORRIS.  
Messrs. Pease & Sons, 45 Division street.

Lindenwald, Oct. 14, 1843.  
Gentlemen: I have to thank you for the box of your, I doubt not, justly celebrated Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy, and also for the very obliging terms in which you have been pleased to present it. I have not, I am happy to inform you, as yet had occasion to use it, but will do so when necessary, with a confidence in its efficacy which is well warranted by the experience of others.  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. VAN BUREN.

After all, the best recommendation of it is a personal application which it invites those afflicted with coughs and all public speakers to make. He will keep a constant supply at his Family Grocery Store, on 7th street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank.  
dec 9 S. HOLMES.

## POLITICAL.

## FARMERS AND MECHANICS, READ THIS!

THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW VAN BUREN TARIFF ON FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Stewart, of Penn.

It is the object of this bill to increase the revenue five millions, by reducing the duties one-fourth. To give this revenue our imports must be increased at least fifty millions. Our present amount of foreign imports of one hundred millions is sufficient to supply the demand. How, then, are you to make room for fifty millions more? This can only be done by destroying fifty millions of our own domestic productions, to make way for that amount of the productions of foreign industry. We must, according to this financial scheme, not only destroy fifty millions of dollars worth annually of our productive industry, but we must send fifty millions of dollars of hard cash to foreign countries, to purchase what we now do produce, can produce, and ought to produce at home; and for what? To raise five millions of revenue by taxation, which is not wanted! Now, sir, I submit, is this a wise, is it an American policy? Is it not rather a British policy, a plan to reduce the duties and open our ports to the importation of British goods, to the sacrifice and destruction of our own mechanics, farmers, and manufacturers? Yes, sir, and this is to be done by an American Congress, and by the representatives of the American people! Can such an anti-American—such a British system as this—stand for a moment before this free and enlightened people? Pass this bill, sir, take five dollars off bar iron, and still more off iron in all its other forms, and, sir, you will go far to extinguish the fires of every furnace and of every forge in Pennsylvania. By this bill you will strike down your own mechanics—your hatters, your shoemakers, your blacksmiths, your tailors, your saddlers; in short, all your mechanics; you will paralyze and prostrate your glass works, paper mills, tanneries, salt works, collieries, lead mines—your woollen and cotton factories; but above all, you aim a death blow at the American farmers, not only by destroying their home markets, almost the only markets they now have, but what is still worse, you will convert the mechanics and manufacturers thus thrown out of employment into agriculturists, into producers instead of consumers of agricultural productions. When you double production and diminish consumption one-half, do you not ruin and destroy the farmers of this country? And, sir, allow me to say, that in a country like this, where seven-eighths of the entire population is engaged in agriculture, when agriculture is destroyed, the country itself is destroyed. Agriculture is the great basis and foundation on which everything else depends; when the farmer prospers, all prosper; when he sinks, all the rest, professional men, mechanics, and all, go down with him. It is the great object, therefore, to take care of agriculture; make this prosperous, and the whole country will prosper. And how is agriculture to be made prosperous but by building up and sustaining home markets? It is, therefore, not for the manufacturers, but for the mechanics and farmers—yes, sir, for the farmers, that I advocate the protective policy. There is one important fact which lies deep at the foundation of the whole subject, to which I am anxious to attract the attention of the farmers and politicians of this country, and it is this, that half, and more than half, of the entire price of the hundred millions of dollars a year of foreign goods imported into this country is agricultural produce raised on a foreign soil, worked up and manufactured into goods, and then sent here for sale; and that the farmers and people of this country send in this way fifty millions of dollars a year to purchase foreign agricultural produce, in the shape of goods, while foreigners take little or nothing from us. Our whole agricultural exports to all the world (except cotton and tobacco) do not amount to ten millions of dollars a year. Thus, sir, we purchase five dollars worth of foreign agricultural produce to every dollar's worth we sell. This may seem strange, but it is strictly true. I defy contradiction—I challenge investigation.—Let gentlemen disposed to contest it select an article of foreign goods, a yard of cloth, a ton of iron, a hat, a coat, a pair of shoes, anything, "from a needle to an anchor," examine its constituent parts, the raw material, the clothing and the subsistence of the labor employed in its manufacture, and it would be discovered that more than half, often three-fourths, of the whole price is made up of agricultural produce. It is a well known fact that farmers often make hundreds of dollars worth of domestic goods, clothes, &c., without using a dollar's worth of anything not produced on their own farms. Goods and cloth thus made are therefore entirely agricultural; and are not the same materials used in the manufacture of goods, whether made on a farm or in a factory?

Mr. S. said he had ascertained the fact from his own books kept at a furnace, that more than three-fourths of the price of every ton of iron sold, was paid to the neighboring farmers for their domestic goods, their meat and flour, that clothed and fed his hands; for their hay, corn, oats, &c., that sustained his horses, mules, and oxen, employed about his works. In England, iron is made of the same materials that constitute it here; well, now import, manufactured and unmanufactured, eight millions of dollars worth of iron and steel; say only half its value is agricultural produce, thus, then, we send four millions of dollars a year to purchase foreign agricultural produce, converted into iron, and sent here for sale, while our own country is filled with ore and coal, buried and useless, and the produce of our farmers left without markets. Will the farmers of this country submit to such a system as this—openly advocated and adopted

to favor foreign industry at the expense of our own? Will they tamely and silently agree thus to be crushed and sacrificed? No, sir, they will not; they will speak out against this unjust and ruinous measure; your tables will soon groan under the weight of their remonstrances against it. I call on them to do so; I call on them to come to the rescue before it is too late.

## THIS IS A BRITISH BILL.

The avowed object of this bill is to open our ports to the importation of British goods—to favor foreign farmers and mechanics, and destroy our own. Sir, give the people time to be heard, and this bill cannot pass; let it be discussed, and it can never pass an American Congress.—There is one way in which it can pass—send it to the British Parliament, and it will be passed by acclamation. England would give millions to secure its passage. It had recently been stated in an official report, read in the House of Commons, that unless the American Tariff of 1842 was modified and reduced, Great Britain would have to pay the United States cash for their cotton, instead of paying in goods as she formerly had done; and this bill accordingly modifies and reduces the Tariff of 1842 to suit the wishes of the British Chancellor, who, while he recommends free trade and low duties to us, takes special care to adhere to his own prohibitory system. While this bill proposes greatly to reduce the duties on foreign distilled spirits, England exacts a duty of 2,700 per cent. on ours; and this is reciprocity! This bill reduces the duties on tobacco and its manufactures, while England demands 1,200 per cent. on ours, and actually collects 22 million dollars of revenue annually from our tobacco, equal to the whole revenue of this Government—such is British reciprocity and free trade. Since the Tariff of 1842, the tables with England have been turned; last year the balance of trade with Great Britain exceed \$13,000,000 in our favor, instead of being about that amount against us, as in former years. The imports of specie had in the last year reached the unprecedented amount, as appears by official reports, of more than 23 millions of dollars, most of it from Great Britain. No wonder England and her statesmen were anxious for the reduction of the American Tariff of 1842. No wonder her Chancellor exclaims against the Tariff, and says it will oblige them to send us specie instead of goods hereafter to pay for cotton. No wonder our country is rapidly recovering from its late depression—that its course is again onward and upward—that its former prosperity is returning—a prosperity it always had and always would have under an efficient protective system, but which it never had and never would have without it. No wonder specie had become abundant—that the banks had resumed—that exchanges had become equalized and interest reduced—that manufactures had revived—that agriculture was recovering—that the mechanic and every other branch of the national industry was fully and profitably employed. All these were the necessary and undeniable fruits of the existing tariff policy—results seen, felt, and acknowledged throughout the land—yet, in the face of all these facts—shutting their eyes to these great lights blazing up before them—the Committee of Ways and Means have reported a bill to repeal this beneficial act of 1842, and bring us back to the low duties and the low condition of 1840. They have struck a death blow at this policy—a policy which had vindicated its adoption by all its fruits, which had fulfilled all the hopes of its friends, and falsified all the predictions of its enemies; but shall this blow avail them? No, sir, it will recoil and overwhelm its authors.—The people who have experienced the benefits and the blessings of this measure, will not abandon it. Even its enemies are now disposed to give it a fair and full trial, and condemn it only when it fails. Then why not, sir, wait till the people have an opportunity to pass upon this question at the approaching elections? They will then settle it one way or the other. If the enemies of the tariff prevail, they can and will repeal it; but if you repeal it now, and its friends are successful, it will be immediately restored. Then why not let it abide this result? Let it go to the people, let them decide it, and, for one, sir, I am prepared to acquiesce in their decision. The committee deprecate agitation; why not, then, let the matter rest. Let the experiment be tried, and if it fails, put it down.—Whence the urgent necessity of a change; what interest in the country calls for it; who has demanded it; who has petitioned for this or any other change? No one; but the Committee of Ways and Means say we must have more revenue—more revenue—and how do they propose to raise it? By reducing the duties; and this, my word for it, will result, as it always has resulted, in a reduction of revenue; it is the necessary and natural consequence. This was once the opinion of the honorable Chairmen of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. McKay) himself, and as there is now every prospect of a redundant revenue, I should not be surprised if, before the bill is disposed of, it should be avowed as a measure to reduce the revenue, and this report be amended by striking out the words "a bill to increase the revenue," and inserting the words, "a bill to reduce the revenue." I affirm it as a fact, and here challenge contradiction, that the revenues of the country always have been increased or diminished, as we increased or diminished the duties on foreign goods; and why will this not be the result now? (Here Mr. McKay called Mr. STEWART to order, and said it would be time enough to discuss the Tariff when that measure came up for discussion.)

Yes, said Mr. S., the gentleman has got a vote to print and circulate 25,000 copies of his report—his speech in favor of his bill—and no doubt he is anxious to suppress any reply; but, sir, I

have accidentally got in between two previous questions, and I wish to say a little on the other side, and a little it will be when compared with the voluminous report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which report, I assure the gentleman, I will take pleasure in sending to my constituents, who will readily comprehend and appreciate its destructive doctrines. But the gentleman tells me to wait till the Tariff comes up for discussion; sir, this may never happen; may not the majority pass that bill, as they are passing this important bill, under the previous question? A majority may take the bill out of committee and pass it under the gag without amendment or debate; and from the disposition evinced to suppress debate on this occasion, have we not a right to apprehend that the same course will be pursued on the subject of the Tariff, which, if passed at all, must be passed under the gag—it will bear no debate.

R. C. WASHINGTON, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, has just received his spring supply of fancy and staple Dry Goods, equal in style and variety to any other stock in the District.

**FANCY GOODS.**  
Elegant Silks, in great variety, from 50 cents to \$2 per yard  
Watered, figured, and plain Black Silks, a large supply  
Plaid and and striped Silks, light spring colors  
Wool Balzarines, most fashionable style  
Silk and Woolen Balzarines, a new and beautiful article  
Mousselines de Laine, a large supply in great variety  
Colored Bereges, of every style and quality  
Silk striped Bereges, every color and quality  
French Lawns, very best quality  
Lace striped Balzarines and Lawns  
Ginghams, French and English Chintz, &c.

**SHAWLS.**  
Silk and Satin Shawls and Scarfs, a splendid article  
Berege Shawls and Scarfs, every style and price  
Elegant embroidered Thibet and Mousseline Shawls  
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.

**STAPLE GOODS.**  
2 cases super and medium Irish Linens, Richardson's celebrated, warranted pure and very cheap  
1 case Wright's very superior, for American market  
20 pieces 4-4 for pillow cases  
40 superior Damask Table Cloths, from 8 to 12-4  
10 pieces Russia Table Linen, a durable and cheap article  
Damask Napkins, Linen Towelling, &c.  
12-4 and 10-4 Russia and Irish Sheetings  
Birdseye and Huckaback Diaper  
Russia Diaper and long Lawns  
In short, every article of the kind usually required for house-keeping.

**IN DOMESTICS.**  
Super and medium undressed Longcloths expressly for shirting  
10 bales 6-4, 4-4, and 7-8 unbleached Cottons  
A general assortment of goods for boy's wear  
**FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.**  
20 pieces blue, black, and fancy colored English and French Broadcloths  
Blue, black, and fancy colored Spring Cassimeres  
Satin, Marseilles, and other Vestings  
Satin Mousseline, and other Scarfs, very rich and beautiful  
A large supply of Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c.  
The above, together with every other article in the dry goods line, having been carefully selected at the different markets at the North, customers may confidently rely on finding them as cheap as at any other establishment in the District.  
mar 21— R. C. WASHINGTON.

**FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.**  
We are now opening at the Cheap Cash Store, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 8th street, our stock of Spring Goods, comprising a general assortment of English, French, Russian, and American Dry Goods, of the latest and most fashionable styles, bought for cash, to which we would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. We name, in part, as follows—  
Handsome new style Balzarines, all wool  
Crape de Nemours, an entirely new article  
Handsome new Mousseline de Laines  
Plain, mode, and black Do  
A few pieces striped Silks  
Black Italian Lustring Do [Nap Silks  
Very rich Alpaccas, lustres, and Italian Gros de  
Striped and plaid lace Muslins  
Jaquet Cambrics, and cambric Muslins  
Plaid, jaquet, and Swiss Muslins  
Book, mull, and Swiss Muslins  
Bishop's Lawn, and Bobinet  
Irish Linens, and Linen Lawns  
Linen cambric and lawn Handkerchiefs, assorted—6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 white Damask Table Linens  
Brown linen Table Cloths, all sizes  
8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 white linen Table Cloths  
Russia Towels, assorted sizes, and very cheap  
Colored Table Covers  
Colored Lawns and plaid Ginghams  
Green Berse and black Italian Crape, for veils  
Marseilles and Valencia Vestings [handsome  
Plain black and fancy cold Cassimeres, something  
Gents fancy silk and satin Scarfs  
Do blk Italian Cravats, &c., Suspenders  
Do silk, kid, and thread Gloves [lars, &c.  
Do silk and cambric Pocket Hdkfs, Shirt Col-  
Ladies' Hosiery, of silk, cotton, and worsted  
Mises and children's hose and half hose  
Ladies' Gloves, of kid, silk, and cotton  
Marseilles, and colored and white knotted Quilts  
Furniture and cambric Dimities  
Florence braid, and fine and low priced Ratland  
Straw Bonnets  
New style Shaker Hoods, low priced  
Do bonnet and cap Ribbons  
Ladies' bonnet and night Caps, assorted, very cheap  
Prints, all styles, fine and low priced  
Apron Checks and Domestic Plaids  
Bleached and brown cotton Sheetings & Shirtings.  
To which we will make additions by arrivals during the season.  
H. CARTER & CO.  
mar 6-4m

**CUMBERLAND COAL.**  
A very superior article, just received from the mines in lumps, for burning in grates, and fine for blacksmiths. Those wanting coal would do well to make early application, as it is a superb article. On hand a small lot of Butler Coal, that has given such general satisfaction. Also on hand, a lot of white and yellow pine boards and scantling, which will be sold low for cash.  
J. PETTIBONE & CO.,  
mar 30—e6m Cor 14th and C sts.